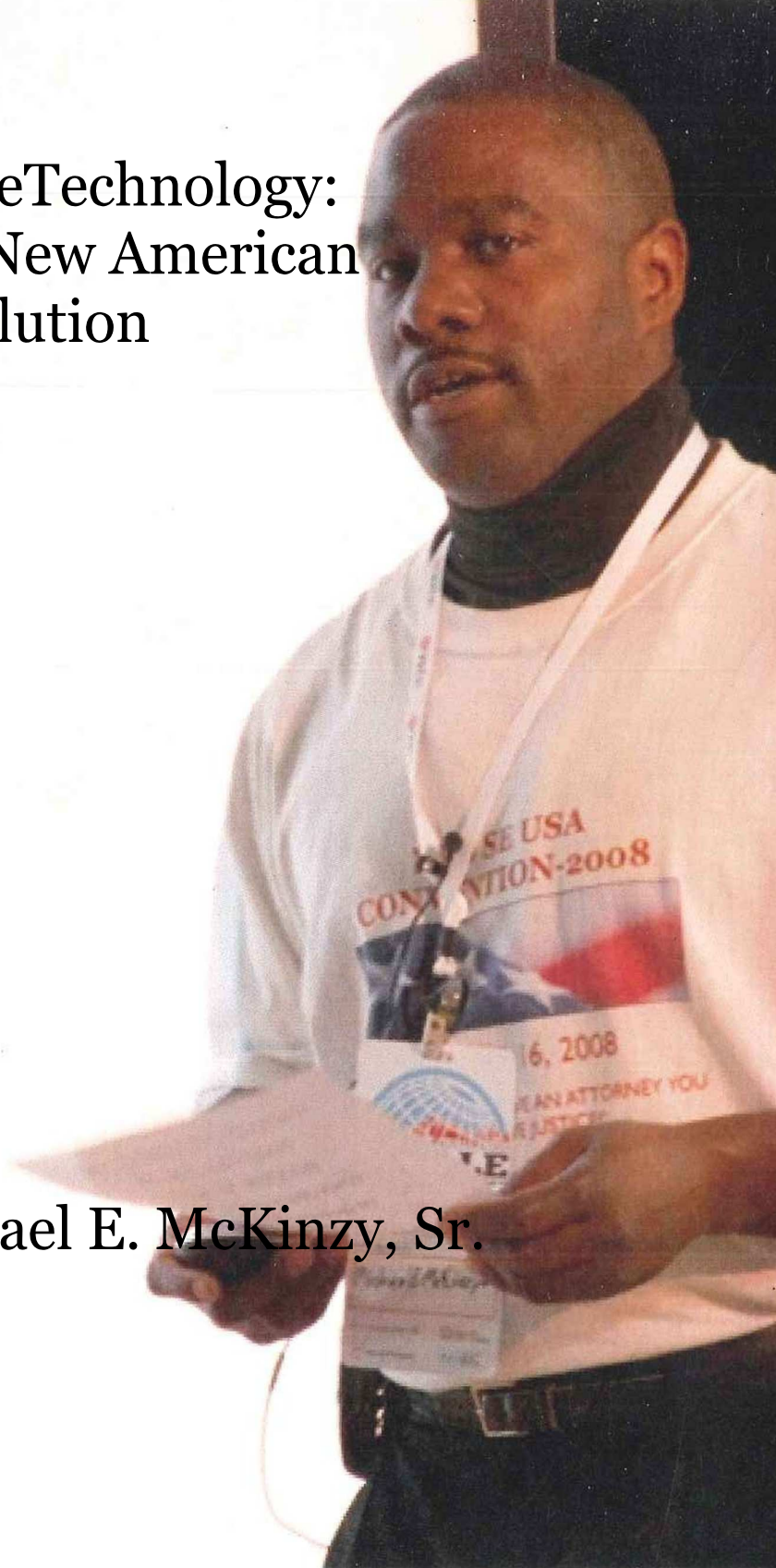


# EVoteTechnology: The New American Revolution

Michael E. McKinzy, Sr.







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President Barack Obama waves as he walks on stage with first lady Michelle morning in Chicago after defeating Republican challenger Gov. Mitt Romney





CHRIS CARLSON | THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Obama and daughters Malia, left, and Sasha at his election night party early this



Ninety-six Year Election Count Down to Completion  
The Help America Vote Act or HAVA  
US Presidential Elections

2000-2004*	2012-2016*	2024-2028
2004-2008*	2016-2020	2028-2032
2008-2012*	2020-2024	2032-2036
2036-2040	2048-2052	2060-2064
2040-2044	2052-2056	2064-2068
2044-2048	2056-2060	2068-2072
2072-2076	2084-2088	
2076-2080	2088-2092	
2080-2084	2092-2096	

\*-Denotes Past Elections





The **Help America Vote Act** or **HAVA**, is a United States federal law which passed in the House 357-48 and 92-2 in the Senate and was signed into law by President Bush on Oct 29, 2002. In reaction to voter fraud allegations surrounding the 2000 U.S. presidential election, the goals of **HAVA** are:

- replace punch-card and lever-based voting systems;
- create the Election Assistance Commission to assist in the administration of federal elections; and
- establish minimum election administration standards for federal elections.

Nearly two million ballots were disqualified in the 2000 election because they registered multiple votes or none when run through vote-counting machines. HAVA mandates that all states and localities upgrade many aspects of their election procedures, including their voting machines, registration process and poll worker training. The specifics of implementation have been left up to each state, which allows for varying interpretations of the Federal law.

HAVA requires states develop a single, uniform, official, centralized, interactive, computerized, statewide, voter registration list defined, maintained, and administered at the State level. Historically voter registration are maintained by local officials. HAVA requires the statewide list be coordinated with other agency databases within the state. HAVA also requires





regular updating of the statewide list including removing ineligible voters and duplicate names be eliminated in accordance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA).

HAVA requires any voter who registered by mail and who has not previously voted in a federal election to show current and valid photo identification or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter. Voters who submitted any of these forms of identification during registration are exempt, as are voters entitled to vote by absentee ballot under the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act.

HAVA requires voters identified as ineligible (such as voters not found on the registered list), but who believe themselves to be eligible, to be able to cast a provisional ballot. After the election, the appropriate State or local election entity will determine if the voter was eligible, if so counting the vote and notify the voter of its action taken.

An estimated 1.9 million American voters nationwide cast provisional ballots in the 2004 presidential election. Of those, approximately 1.2 million or 64.5% were counted.

Additionally, any time polling hours are extended voters are required to vote using provisional ballots.





Voters who do not comply with HAVA's voter identification requirements are only permitted to cast a provisional ballot.

HAVA created the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), an independent agency of the United States government. The EAC is responsible for holding hearings, functioning as a clearinghouse for federal election administration information, creating a testing and certification program for voting systems, providing voluntary guidance to states, and administering HAVA grant programs. The EAC has no rule-making authority other than that permitted by the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA). Any action taken by the EAC requires approval of at least three commissioners.

The Election Assistance Commission includes four commissioners (2 Democrats and 2 Republicans) appointed by the President of the United States and subject to the advice and consent of the Senate. Commissioners are recommended by the House and Senate leadership. HAVA requires all commissioners have experience with or expertise in election administration or the study of elections.

The EAC's staff consists of at least an Executive Director and a General Counsel.

The EAC is required no later than January 31, of each year, to submit an annual report to Congress detailing





activities related to HAVA programs including grants or other payments and all votes taken by commissioners.

HAVA mandate the states that are participating in EAC's grant programs to replace punch-card voting systems or lever voting systems with new systems in compliance with HAVA's voting system standards.

HAVA sets forth requirements for all voting systems, including that they:

- permit the voter to verify (in a private and independent manner) the votes selected by the voter on the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted;
- provide the voter with the opportunity (in a private and independent manner) to change the ballot or correct any error before the ballot is cast and counted (including the opportunity to correct the error through the issuance of a replacement ballot if the voter was otherwise unable to change the ballot or correct any error); and
- notify the voter of over-votes (votes for more than the maximum number of selections allowed in a contest) and provide the voter a chance to correct these errors.

States that do not use electronic equipment to assist voters with detecting errors must:







establish a voter education program, specific to that voting system, that notifies each voter of the effect of casting multiple votes for an office; and provide the voter with instructions on how to correct the ballot before it is cast and counted.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized to make payments to state and local governments for making polling places, including the path of travel, entrances, exits, and voting areas of each polling facility, accessible to individuals with disabilities, including the blind and visually impaired, in a manner that provides the same opportunity for access and participation (including privacy and independence) as for other voters; and providing individual with disabilities and others with information about the accessibility of polling places, including outreach programs to inform the individuals about the availability of accessible polling places and training election officials, poll workers, and election volunteers on how best to promote the access and participation of individuals with disabilities in elections for Federal office.

HAVA requires each polling location have at least one voting system accessible to individuals with disabilities, including non-visual accessibility for the blind and visually impaired, in a manner that provides the same opportunity for access and participation





(including privacy and independence) to cast ballot.

HAVA establishes three programs for students, one to recruit college students as pollworkers, one to recruit high school students, and one to provide grants to organizations that work to promote voter participation in American elections to enable it to carry out voter education activities for students and their parents.

HAVA mandates improving the access to military and overseas citizens, including requiring:

- the Secretary of Defense to implement measures to ensure that a postmark or other official proof of mailing date is provided on each absentee ballot collected at any overseas location or vessel at sea;

- the secretary of each military department to ensure that all military and their families have easy access to voting information;

- each state to designate a single office of providing information to overseas voters; and
- each state to inform overseas voters of why any application for registration is rejected.

Criticisms of HAVA center around mandated changes in voting technology, voter identification, voter confusion, voter intimidation, misappropriation of federal funds, and unnecessarily complicating of the voter registration process.





Furthermore, critics of HAVA argue it imprudently attempts to solve one problem of punch-card voting machine errors seen in the 2000 presidential election, by replacing them with electronic voting machines. Some believe that HAVA may represent an effort to help large electronic voting systems vendors such as Premier Election Solutions (formerly Diebold Election Systems), Election Systems & Software, and Sequoia Voting Systems to make millions of dollars throughout the country by selling electronic voting devices, which may not be HAVA compliant voting systems.

HAVA's primary purposes were to strengthen the federal electoral process and address the irregularities and voter purges which occurred during the 2000 presidential election. HAVA further requires that any required notification preserve the privacy of the voter and the secrecy of the ballot; and that alternative-language accessibility be available pursuant to the requirements of section 203 of the Voting Rights Act.

HAVA requires all voting systems be auditable and produce a permanent paper record with a manual audit capacity available as an official record for any recount conducted.

HAVA tasks the EAC with creating and maintaining the Voluntary Voting System Guidelines (VVSG). The EAC is responsible for making grants to entities in carrying out research and development to improve the





quality, reliability, accuracy, accessibility, affordability, and security, of voting equipment, election systems, and voting technology. HAVA requires the National Institute of Standards and Technology to annually recommend areas for research.

Compliance with HAVA mandates and timelines have not been met, both because of the past difficulty of identifying and certifying reliable HAVA compliant voting systems and due to the continued political and bureaucratic side effects of governmental corruption. The irony of HAVA's history is the fact that the majority of the billions of dollars allocated to the states for HAVA have been spent to increased access for disabled voters. The main goal of HAVA, replacement of punched-card and lever machine voting systems that denied access of millions of American voters to the polls during the 2000 presidential election. The dajavu reality, voters waiting several hours in line and then required to cast provisional ballots on November 6, 2012, the 2012 presidential election, and the fact that total replacement of all punched-card and lever machine voting systems with HAVA compliant voting systems have yet to be completed.

A 2006 report found that 124 counties reported still using punched-card voting systems in the 2006 elections (down from 566 in 2000), similarly lever machines had decreased from 434 counties in 2000 to 119 in 2006 with New York state accounting for more than half the total number of counties still using lever machines.





Note: The act of voter fraud is legally defined as an individual appearing at a polling station, providing identification bearing a false name, and casting a ballot.



November 15, 2012

President Barack Obama  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave. NW  
Washington DC 20500

RE: VIP (Voter Integrity Party) LLC-EVoteTechnology for future US Presidential Elections.

Dear President Obama,

I'm writing to you with the hope of obtaining your assistance with centralizing and modernizing our voting technology used to elect future presidents of the United States of America by implementing biometric security protocol, palm vein signature application, to restore integrity and fairness to America's voting process so that every legal vote is counted and verifiable.

My Vision of restoring integrity to the voting process in the United States and around the World has been my personal crusade for over twenty (20) years, because I believe my grand children deserve to vote in a country where the voice of the America people is heard, not the dollars of corporations when it comes to electing the president of the United States of America.

America possesses the technology to bring America's voting into the 21<sup>st</sup> century all that is needed is the support of the American people to first see the need to restore integrity and fairness to the election process for electing the president of the United States of America and then to embrace the change for a better American voting process, I therefore request your assistance with accomplishing these two endeavors.

Sincerely,

*Michael E. McKinzy Sr. 11/15/2012*

P.S. "The ability to see the future does not require sight just Vision and the Passion to embrace Change for a better American future!"-Michael E. McKinzy, Sr.

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The 2000 presidential election results sparked a new millennium American revolution to restore integrity to our presidential election process. Biometric security protocol shall ensure that every legally cast vote is counted and verifiable. Abolishment of the Electoral College shall ensure that the American people's votes are heard and accepted. The Red-herring of the 2000 Presidential Election, the state of Florida, with its 25 electoral votes, declared the purported winner of the 2000 Presidential Election. The true pivotal state was in fact New Hampshire, with its 4 electoral votes. The US Supreme Court's unprecedented decision, stopped the recount of ballots in Florida, which resulted in the official results being: George Bush 50,456,002, or 47.9% of the popular vote with 271 electoral votes and Al Gore's 50,999,897, or 48.4% of the popular vote with 266 electoral votes, respectively. We fight to live in a country where the votes of the American people are heard and accepted over the dollars spent by lobbyists of corporations and governmental corruption, when electing the President of the United States of America.



The World's never ending war against identity theft has induced the invention of a new revolutionary biometric security technology, which may be the most secure and efficient technology ever designed. When it came to securing our identity in the past, we have relied on things like PIN numbers, fingerprint scanners and even facial recognition technology to keep our identity safe and secure.

But just like anything else in life, they, too, are prone to compromises.

A reading from a facial recognition or fingerprint scanner can be compromised by anything from natural aging, scars, tattoos, or even the camera angle. And stolen PIN (Personal Identification Number) have become a daily occurrence in our information age. So what, then, is the answer to securing yourself, your wealth, health and your vote?

Palm Vein Authentication-this game-changing technology – which maps out the veins in your palm using an infrared scanner – has revolutionize identification security and data as we know it.

Similar to any new emerging technology, like the automobile, in order for this to become a widely accepted (and economically worthwhile) replacement, though, it needs to be just as good as current security technology in two important categories: speed and accuracy.

Here's how it works...





You see, vein patterns are established before birth, so they stay consistent our entire lives. Unlike external recognition features, your vein patterns will never change and are not subject to compromise. This makes them ideal as a primary identification source.

For the system to establish an initial reading, a person simply holds his or her hand a few centimeters above the vein scanner.

Next, a harmless “near-infrared” light (the same light used by your TV’s remote control) flashes on the palm. While it passes directly through the skin, the blood flowing through your veins shows up as dark light on the scanner.

Then a camera takes a still picture, and algorithms convert the image into data points. The data – along with other profile information – is stored for future scans.

After the initial setup (which takes about a minute), a scan only takes a second to compare the vein network to the original data. So it’s just as fast if not faster than, current identification technology.

The second litmus test would be how does its accuracy measure up?

A study of latent print examiners published in March revealed that 3.8% of readings were inaccurate on average.





Last year, the Department of Homeland Security tested several companies' facial recognition technology and the most accurate candidate saw a 0.3% error rate.

During tests of Palm Vein Authentication technology, only 0.00504% of the scans were inaccurate on average. That's only about one in every 19,000 scans.

So it's no wonder banks in Japan have implemented the technology at ATMs. It's also finding its way into businesses, government buildings and even schools. Even hospitals have found a potentially life-saving use for this technolog.

New York University's Langone Medical Center recently began using Palm Vein Authentication to make its check-in process faster and more efficient.

To top it off, since there's no way to alter your vein network, it essentially removes the risk of fraud. That's one reason why Langone's chief of hospital operations conceded that implementing the Palm Vein Authentication Technology "was a no-brainer."





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Note: The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI, has named identity theft as the fastest growing crime in America.







If the record of your life could be altered, distorted or even deleted by historians and government officials, would you still chose to live your life today? I am a living witness to the fact that American history has always been nothing more than agreed upon lies told to future generations based on the belief that if you bury your lies with time, then wait long enough those lies shall become American history! Beginning with the establishment of the original thirteen colonies, all recorded facts of American history have been distorted with impunity to disguise their true purpose, the control and oppression by the wealthy elitists over the masses in America. The most effective method to control the American masses shall always be through disfranchisement. The 2000 presidential election results continued this American tradition into the twenty-first century. The arrival of the information age, the internet, and the twenty-four hours a day access to facts have have done what time alone has been unable to do for over five hundred years, deliver the Truth about American history.





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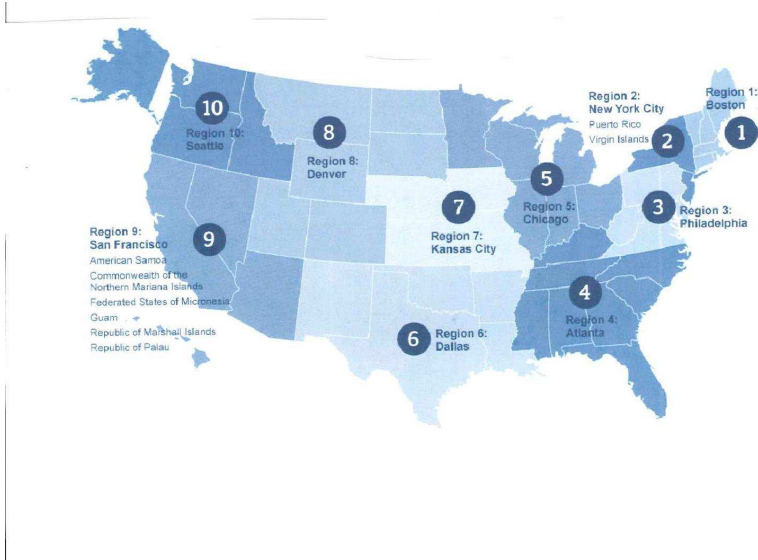
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The legislatures of nine states have approved the National Popular Vote, an interstate compact that would render the Electoral College moot and award every presidential election to the winner of the popular vote. Before the next U.S. presidential election, enough states shall have join them to make every state a battleground.





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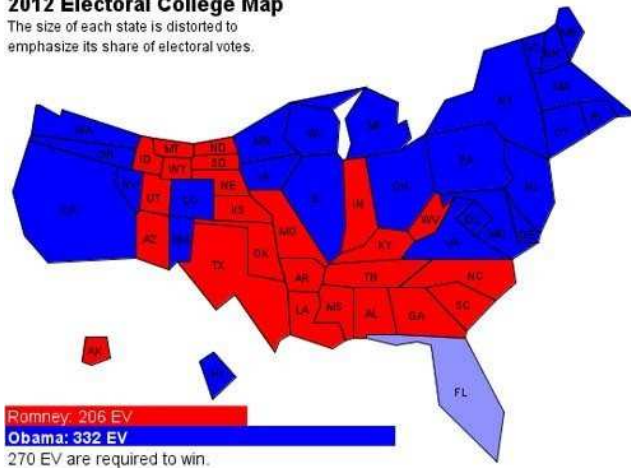






### 2012 Electoral College Map

The size of each state is distorted to emphasize its share of electoral votes.



In the 21st Century, just 20 percent of Americans live in swing states, 80 percent of the electorate is disenfranchised, an ironic reality, the Founders never intended when they put the Electoral College in the US Constitution.





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EVEN IF YOU DON'T HAVE AN ATTORNEY YOU STILL DESERVE JUSTICE!

**MICHAEL E. MCKINZY, SR.**

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WEBSITE: PROSEUSA.COM

October 28, 2010

The Law Offices of Kenneth W. Iles  
9903 West 129<sup>th</sup> Street  
Overland Park, Kansas 66213-3222

RE: Patent Registration for Voter Integrity Party (V.I.P.) Invention for E-Voting via the Internet  
with Bio-Thumb Print Scanner Mouse Authenticity Security Protocol

Dear Mr. Iles,

Per our conversation on today regarding my registration of my invention for Presidential Election Voting Technologies call "E-Vote", via the internet, with Bio-Thumb Scanner Mouse Security Protocol, Adobe PDF conversion of voting ballots, affixing of thumb signature, confirmation numbers affixed to ballots before converting into PDF file, casting through internet by encryption transmission, and providing each voter with a receipt of their vote and a copy of the PDF ballot from the Election Authority.

These are the claims that describe my invention and that I will be seeking to obtain a patent with the U.S. Patent Office. As we also discussed the outstanding balance of \$400.00, regarding your services rendered regarding my business name search for "Pro Se USA" will be paid in addition to the funds needed to obtain my patent registration for my invention.

As I am the only person involved in this patent registration process and the sole inventor and owner of "E-Vote" via the Internet Tech", I shall be listed as such with the U.S. Patent Office.

I will be in touch in the near future, because time is of the essence in obtaining my patent registration, before the end of 2010, I hope to have completed all necessary steps required to have filed a completed patent application with the U.S. Patent Office.

Please feel free to contact me should the need arise before hand to discuss these matters further at (816) 372-2932.

*Michael E. McKinzy Sr. 10/28/2010*

OVERLAND PARK, Kan. — Ever since Google announced it would bring ultra high-speed internet to the metro, people have been wondering how it might be best put to use. Now an international competition to figure that out has been narrowed to 39 semi-finalists. The Gigabit Challenge had 113 submissions from five continents and 24 states. It asked aspiring entrepreneurs for their ideas for business ideas that best used the Google network, and everyone from big names in the high-tech world to a metro grandpa made the cut. In his Overland Park apartment grandfather of four, Michael McKinzy, developed a plan 20 years in the making that could change American history. A chad-free voting society.

“The 2000 election is you know in the back of my mind,” McKinzy explains.

His plan is to allow people to vote online from a secure site, using a fingerprint scanner on a mouse. After you vote, you get a receipt to keep. You never have to leave the house

McKinzy entered his idea for modern voting into the Gigabit Challenge, the former electrician and current DeVry University student, is one of 39 semi-finalists. Greg Kratofil, Junior, an attorney who helps technology businesses, is a judge in the competition who’s impressed by entries he saw, even those from local inventors, but to grow, ideas need cash.

“One of the challenges that we have in the midwest here is how we fund those companies going forward,” Kratofil, Jr. says.



Think Big Partners will donate some seed money to the winner, the company's co-founder says it's an investment in these inventors.

"What they've been able to come up with and prove that could really be viable in this community I think are fantastic," Tyler Prochnow says.

For McKinzy, it's not just about the money, but a legacy for his country and family.

"I hope that they can sit back and say, yeah, that's my grandad," McKinzy smiles.

The winner of the contest gets \$100,000, and \$250,000 as an investment in their new company.





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Binary  
System

overland park

10/5/2012



convention  
center

KIEB 334 Karp It Simple Stepdit

www.opconventioncenter.com

10

FLOW Chart

Mednick, Nohyes

for

US

10/5/2012

E Vote Technology for Registered  
Voters in Presidential Elections

1	2	3	4	5
Don't Vote	Obtain Ballot but Don't Vote	Obtained Ballot and cast Vote	Obtained Ballot and cast Vote	
1	1	1	1	1
Timed Out (Expiration of Voting Period)	No Vote Timed Out (Expiration of Voting Period)	One Vote Counted and receipt given	No Vote Counted and receipt given	Mechanical Failure Repeat step 3
Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø



## Evidence of a perfect storm? Why the Gigabit Challenge is important for the Silicon Prairie

January 23, 2012 by Sponsor Author (<http://www.siliconprairienews.com/contributors/sponsor-author>)  
PRIVATE "TYPE=PICT;ALT="INCLUDEPICTURE  
\d \z "*Sparking Innovation presented by Microsoft BizSpark*

*from Microsoft BizSpark ([http://www.microsoft.com/bizspark/?WT.mc\\_id=spn](http://www.microsoft.com/bizspark/?WT.mc_id=spn)) , we present Sparking Innovation (<http://siliconprairienews.com/tags/sparking-innovation>) , an occasional feature providing perspectives on tech startups and the communities they are part of from Chris Bernard (<http://www.linkedin.com/in/chrisbernard>) , director and advisor for startups at Microsoft and a recent judge of the Gigabit Challenge. For more on BizSpark and Bernard, see the note that follows this post.*

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*Kauza, the winner of the Gigabit Challenge's Born Global Award.*

There's an old adage that the best way to describe a job you love is that you would do it for free. I'm fortunate enough in my role in Microsoft that I've been able to experience that opportunity by working and meeting





with investors, entrepreneurs and startups from all walks of life and from all over the world. It's afforded me the chance to develop a perspective – often one that is at odds with conventional wisdom about where the action is. This is an occasional series where I'll share that perspective with Silicon Prairie News readers. If we look at Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas there is something special occurring. There's an active culture of entrepreneurship that is curated by Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation (<http://kauffman.org/>) . There's a robust community of incubators and co-working spaces with the likes of Pipeline (<http://pipelineentrepreneurs.com/>) , Nebraska Global (<http://nebraskaglobal.com/>) , Think Big Partners (<http://www.thinkbigpartners.com/>) and Bizperc (<http://bizperc.com/>) . Finally, there's a robust local community and technology press with events like Big Omaha (<http://bigomaha.com/>) , Thinc Iowa (<http://thinciowa.com/>) and Silicon Prairie News. But there are other communities and regional ecosystems that have similar ingredients but don't share the same success as the Silicon Prairie. What's missing? A willingness to cooperate and work together. I may sound pithy if I call it Midwestern values but travel a bit and you realize it's a real thing that is missing in other parts of the world. In Kansas City, for example, you have a committed local government that prioritizes entrepreneurship and the creation of a business friendly workplace as a strategic imperative. Finally, you have a community that is prepared when a





bit of luck occurs – namely that Kansas City is going to be the first city in the United States to be on the Google Fiber Network (<http://www.google.com/fiber/kansascity/index.html>) .

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*The Gigabit Challenge finalists gather onstage at the start of presentation of awards.*

That announcement inspired the local community to create the Gigabit Challenge (<http://gigabitchallenge.com/>) , a business plan challenge focused on unique applications that can take advantage of this network. What happened next was interesting, within a matter of weeks more than a 100 applications were submitted from all over the world. On Wednesday, I got to judge the 19 finalists. But it wasn't just regional folks that tuned in but venture capitalists and investors from Silicon Valley such as Silicon Valley Bank (<http://www.svb.com/>) and others, coupled with over \$250,000 in cash prizes and services worth over \$200,000.

Some of the highlights were the diversity of finalists; individuals came from five continents on their own dime to compete. My favorite of these was Michael McKinzy (<http://www.linkedin.com/pub/michael-e-mckinzy-sr/9/762/280>) , who was actually local to Kansas City. His idea, about how to create a "Chad-







free" voting society was inspiring – not just for the idea but for the persistence and patience that Michael brought to finding a solution for the problem, it inspired a local news story on Fox (<http://www.thinkbigpartners.com/google-fiber-a-gigabit-challenge-news/362-gigabit-challenge-offers-google-friendly-ideas.html>) .

Perhaps my favorite personal pitch was by Marc Canter ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marc\\_Canter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marc_Canter)) . Marc probably, to those in the technology, startup and investment community, was the most famous individual of all the finalists. As a designer I owe my mortgage to him – he created the first set of tools that let me become an interaction designer. Though he was not one of the three winners, I suspect we haven't seen the last of Marc – he's a visionary and his interest in the Gigabit Challenge is a strong testament to the value of the event and the talent that it drew. I also thought his idea, Digital City Mechanics (<http://www.digitalcitymechanics.net/>) , strongly identified what the difference fiber could mean for a community that's willing to invest in the services that can take advantage of it.

Michael and Marc are just a couple examples of the great ideas that were presented at the Gigabit Challenge and it made picking the winners all the more difficult. Every finalist brought unique ideas to the table but a few things made the winners stand out.

The People's Choice Award winner was a company called Paruzia Technologies (<http://paruzia.com/>) , in





addition to giving the most polished and cohesive pitch at the event I think of all the winning teams that they presented the best solution that could take advantage of fiber in Kansas City for small businesses. Paruzia, which is based in Kansas City launched its business at the challenge and it was also unique in that it gives 5 percent of its revenue or 20 percent of its profit (whichever is greater) to an organization called Exodus Cry (<http://exoduscry.com/>) , which is an anti-trafficking organization.

A special \$250,000 Born Global Award was given to Kauza (<http://www.kauzu.com/>) , a Chicago company that is bringing the game mechanics of social, community and dating site to the employment market. This was another company that did a fantastic job with their pitch and connecting with the audience. I'm super eager to see what these guys do. I think they have some unique ideas and a fantastic team.

Finally, the Grand Prize winner was SEIN Analytics & Asset Management (<http://seinanalytics.com/>) . While that name is a mouthful, no other company did as good a job of showing how the cloud and fiber could help business solve BIG DATA problems that were previously the providence of big data centers and deep pocketed customers. Their solution makes the complex business of analytics a service that is far easier for a wide variety of businesses to access.

All in all, the Gigabit Challenge was a fantastic inaugural event for the region. It brought startups, investors and





entrepreneurs from all over the world to Kansas City to compete to create the next step of services that can take advantage of all that Kansas City has to offer.





## EVoteTechnology: The New American Revolution





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My Vision of a "Chad Free Voting Society" via  
EVoteTechnology with biometric security protocol, the new  
millennium American revolution, shall modernize and centralize  
the presidential election process and ensure that integrity is  
restored.









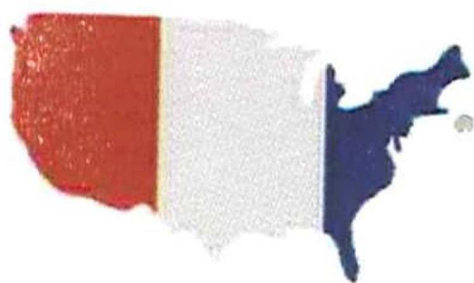








E-Vote 2012



V.I.P. (Voter Integrity Party) LLC